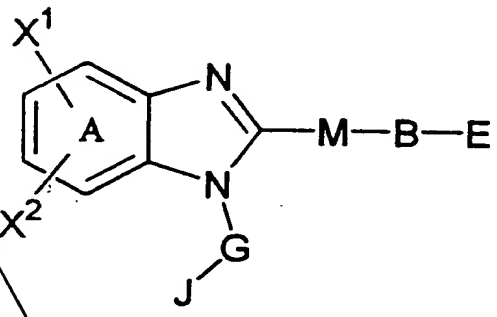
CLAIMS

1. An inhibitor against human chymase activity containing a benzimidazole derivative expressed by the following formula (1) or its salt as an active ingredient,



(1)

[in the formula (1), the ring marked with A expresses a pyridine ring or a benzene ring;

X^1 and X^2 are each at the same time or independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a trihalomethyl group, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a cyano group, $-CH_2NH_2$, $-CH=NR^1$, $-CH=NOR^1$ or $-CONR^1R^2$ (here, R^1 and R^2 are each a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-4} alkyl group), $-COOR^3$ (here, R^3 is a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-4} alkyl group), a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-6} normal, cyclic or branched alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_{3-7} cycloalkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-6} normal or branched alkoxyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-6} normal or branched alkylthio group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-6} normal or branched alkylsulfonyl group or a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-6} normal or branched alkylsulfinyl group {the substituent permissible to the groups is a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a cyano group, an acyl group, a trihalomethyl group, a trihalomethoxy group, a phenyl group, an oxo group or a phenoxy group optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms, and the substituent may substitute singly or plurally independently at arbitrary position(s)};

B is a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-6} normal, cyclic or branched alkylene group or a substituted or unsubstituted C_{2-6} normal or branched alkenylene group {the substituent permissible to the groups is a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a cyano group, a C_{1-6} normal or branched alkoxyl

group (including the case where adjacent two groups form an acetal bonding), a C_{1-6} normal or branched alkylthio group, a C_{1-6} normal or branched alkylsulfonyl group, a C_{1-6} normal or branched acyl group, a C_{1-6} normal or branched acylamino group, a trihalomethyl group, a trihalomethoxy group, a phenyl group, an oxo group or a phenoxy group optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms, and the substituent may substitute singly or plurally independently at arbitrary position(s) of the alkylene group or an alkenylene group; between atoms, the alkylene group or alkenylene group optionally contains one or more of -O-, -S-, $-SO_2-$ or $-NR^4-$, but this atom or atomic group does not bond directly to the M, and here R^4 is a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-6} normal or branched alkyl group};

E expresses $-COOR^4$, $-SO_3R^4$, $-CONHR^5$, $-SO_2NHR^4$, $-PO(OR^6)_2$, a tetrazol-5-yl group, a 5-oxo-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl group or a 5-oxo-1,2,4-thiadiazol-3-yl group (here, R^4 is similarly defined as above; R^5 is a hydrogen atom, a cyano group, or a C_{1-6} normal or branched alkyl group; R^6 is a hydrogen atom, a C_{1-6} normal or branched alkyl group, or trifluoromethylsulfonyl group, or its pharmaceutically permissible salt);

G is a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-6} normal or branched alkylene group {between atoms, the alkylene group optionally contains one or more of -O-, -S-, $-SO_2-$ or $-NR^4-$, but this atom or atomic group does not bond directly to the nitrogen atom of the imidazole ring (R^4 is similarly defined as above), and the substituent is a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a cyano group, a C_{1-6} normal or branched alkoxyl group (including the case where adjacent two groups form an acetal bonding), a trihalomethyl group, a trihalomethoxy group, a phenyl group or an oxo group};

J is a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-6} normal, cyclic or branched alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_{4-10} aryl group {the substituent permissible to the groups is a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a cyano group, $-COOR^7$ (here, R^7 is a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-4} alkyl group), a C_{1-6} normal, cyclic or branched alkyl group, a C_{1-6} normal or branched alkoxyl group (including the case where adjacent two groups form an acetal bonding), a C_{1-6} normal or branched alkylthio group, a C_{1-6} normal or branched alkylsulfonyl group, a C_{1-6} normal or branched alkylsulfinyl group, a C_{1-6} acyl group, a C_{1-6} normal or branched acylamino group, a trihalomethyl group, a trihalomethoxy

group, a phenyl group, an oxo group, or a phenoxy group optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms; the substituent may substitute singly or plurally independently at arbitrary position(s) of the alkyl group or aryl group; and the substituent is further optionally substituted with a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a cyano group, an acyl group, a trihalomethyl group, a phenyl group, an oxo group or a phenoxy group optionally substituted with a halogen atom}; and

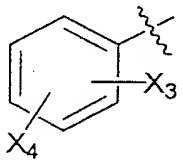
M is a sulfur atom, a sulfinyl group, a sulfonyl group, a single bond or $-CR^8R^9-$ (here, R^8 and R^9 are each at the same time or independently a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-4} alkyl group)].

2. An inhibitor against human chymase activity set forth in Claim 1 wherein the ring marked with A in the above formula (1) is a benzene ring.

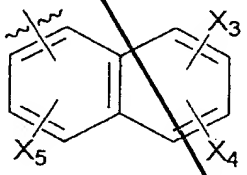
3. An inhibitor against human chymase activity set forth in Claim 1 wherein the ring marked with A in the above formula (1) is a pyridine ring.

4. An inhibitor against human chymase activity set forth in one out of Claims 1 to 3 wherein X^1 and X^2 in the above formula (1) are each at the same time or independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a trihalomethyl group, a cyano group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-3} normal or branched alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-3} normal or branched alkoxyl group, or a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-3} normal or branched alkylthio group.

5. An inhibitor against human chymase activity set forth in one out of Claims 1 to 4 wherein J in the above formula (1) is a group described in the following formula (2) or (3),



(2)



(3)

[here, X^3, X^4 and X^5 are each at the same time or independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a cyano group, a trihalomethyl group, a trihalomethoxy group, $-COOR^7$ (here, R^7 is a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-4} alkyl group), a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-3} normal or branched alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-3} normal or branched

alkoxyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-3} normal or branched alkylthio group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-3} normal or branched alkylsulfonyl group, or a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-3} normal or branched alkylsulfinyl group; there is no limitation regarding the substitution positions of X^3, X^4 and X^5 on the benzene ring or the naphthalene ring].

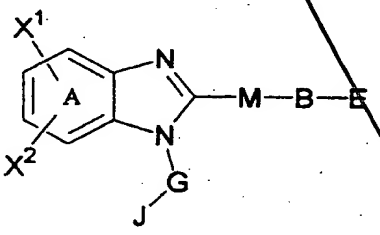
6. An inhibitor against human chymase activity set forth in one out of Claims 1 to 5 wherein M in the above-mentioned formula (1) is a sulfur atom.

7. An inhibitor against human chymase activity set forth in one out of Claims 1 to 6 wherein B in the above-mentioned formula (1) is a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-6} normal, cyclic or branched alkylene group.

8. An inhibitor against human chymase activity set forth in one out of Claims 1 to 7 wherein G in the above-mentioned formula (1) is $-CH_2-$, $-CH_2CH_2-$, $-CH_2CO-$, $-CH_2CH_2O-$, $-CH_2CONH-$, $-CO-$, $-SO_2-$, $-CH_2SO_2-$, $-CH_2S-$ or $-CH_2CH_2S-$ (J bonds to the right side of said group).

9. An inhibitor against human chymase activity set forth in one out of Claims 1 to 8 wherein E in the above-mentioned formula (1) is -COOH.

10. A benzimidazole derivative expressed by the following formula (4) or its pharmaceutically permissible salt,



(4)

[in the formula (4), the definitions of the ring marked with A, and X^1, X^2, B, E, G, J and M are same as those in the above formula (1); however, excepting the case where at least one of X^1 and X^2 is a cyano group, $-CH_2NH_2$, $-CH=NR^1$, $-CH=NOR^1$ or $-CONR^1R^2$ (here, R^1 and R^2 are each a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-4} alkyl group), J expresses only a substituted naphthalene ring].

11. A benzimidazole derivative or its pharmaceutically permissible salt set forth in Claim 10 wherein X^1 and X^2 in the above formula (4) are each a hydrogen atom, a cyano group, $-CH_2NH_2$, $-CH=NR^1$, $-CH=NOR^1$ or $-CONR^1R^2$ (here, R^1 and R^2 are each a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-4} alkyl group; X^1 and X^2 are not hydrogen at the same time).

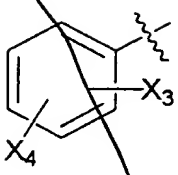
12. A benzimidazole derivative or its pharmaceutically permissible salt set forth in Claim 10 wherein X^1 and X^2 in the above formula (4) are each at the same time or independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a trihalomethyl group, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, -CH=NR^1 (here, R^1 is a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-4} alkyl group), -COOR^3 (here, R^3 is a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-4} alkyl group), a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-6} normal, cyclic or branched alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-6} normal or branched alkoxyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-6} normal or branched alkylthio group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-6} normal or branched alkylsulfonyl group or a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-6} normal or branched alkylsulfinyl group {the substituent permissible to the groups is a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a cyano group, an acyl group, a trihalomethyl group, a trihalomethoxy group, a phenyl group, an oxo group or a phenoxy group optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms, and the substituent may substitute singly or plurally independently at arbitrary position(s)}.

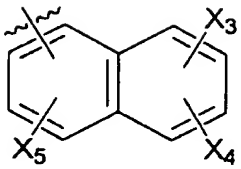
13. A benzimidazole derivative or its pharmaceutically permissible salt set forth in Claim 10 wherein X^1 and X^2 in the above formula (4) are each a hydrogen atom or a cyano group (here, X^1 and X^2 can not be hydrogen toms at the same time).

14. A benzimidazole derivative or its pharmaceutically permissible salt set forth in one out of Claims 10 to 13 wherein M in the above formula (4) is a sulfur atom.

15. A benzimidazole derivative or its pharmaceutically permissible salt set forth in one out of Claims 10 to 14 wherein B in the above formula (4) is a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-6} normal, cyclic or branched alkylene group.

16. A benzimidazole derivative or its pharmaceutically permissible salt set forth in one out of Claims 10 to 15 wherein J in the above formula (4) is a group expressed by the following formula (2) or (3),


(2)


(3)

[here, X^3, X^4 and X^5 are each at the same time or independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a cyano group, a trihalomethyl group, a trihalomethoxy group, -$COOR^7$ (here, R^7 is a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-4} alkyl group), a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-3} normal or branched alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-3} normal or branched alkoxyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-3} normal or branched alkylthio group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-3} normal or branched alkylsulfonyl group, or a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-3} normal or branched alkylsulfinyl group; there is no limitation regarding the substitution positions of X^3, X^4 and X^5 on the benzene ring or the naphthalene ring].

17. A benzimidazole derivative or its pharmaceutically permissible salt set forth in one out of Claims 10 to 16 wherein G in the above formula (4) is -CH_2-, -CH_2CH_2-, -CH_2CO-, -CH_2CH_2O-, -CH_2CONH-, -CO-, -SO_2-, -CH_2SO_2-, -CH_2S- or -CH_2CH_2S- (J bonds to the right side of said group).

18. A benzimidazole derivative or its pharmaceutically permissible salt set forth in one out of Claims 10 to 17 wherein E in the above formula (4) is COOH.

19. A pharmaceutical composition consisting of a benzimidazole derivative and/or its pharmaceutically permissible salt set forth in one out of Claims 10 to 18, and a pharmaceutically permissible carrier.

20. A chymase activity inhibitor set forth in one out of Claims 1 to 9 whose targeting disease is an inflammatory disease, an allergy disease, a respiratory disease, a cardiovascular disease or a bone/cartridge metabolic disease.

21. A human chymase activity inhibitor set forth in Claim 20 which is a preventing agent or a treating agent of a disease.